

HYD

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the fordid hut
Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*
HUTCH. *n. f.* [hyacca, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn chest.
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to
dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close calks. *Mort.*
To Huzz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.
Huzza'. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.
The buzzas of the rabble are the same to a bear that they
are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*
It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roar-
ing bullies about me day and night, with buzzas and hunting
horns never let me cool. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid flarers and of loud buzzas. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
To Huzza'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclama-
tion.
A caldron of fat beef, and sloop of ale,
On the huzzing mob shall still prevail. *King's Cookery.*
To Huzza'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.
He was huzzed into the court by several thousands of
weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*
HYACINTH. *n. f.* [ἵακινθος; *hyacinthos*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]
1. A plant.
It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the
stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper
part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked,
tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are re-
flexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles,
which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish
seeds. *Miller.*
The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. The hyacinth is the same with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the an-
cients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones,
but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom
smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is
found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its
colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture
of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its
most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by
the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts
of Europe; but the finest sort comes from the East and West
Indies. *Hill on Fossils.*
HYACINTHINE. *adj.* [ἵακινθινος;] Made of hyacinths.
HYADES. *n. f.* [ἡάδες;] A watry constellation.
HYADS. *n. f.* [ἡάδες;] A watry constellation.
Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;
The pleiads, hyads. *Dryden's Georgicks.*
HYALINE. *adj.* [ὑάλινος;] Glassy; crystalline; made glass;
resembling glass.
From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear hyaline, the glassy sea. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
HYBRIDOUS. *adj.* [ὑβριδός; *hybridos*, Latin.] Begotten between
animals of different species.
Why such different species should not only mingle together,
but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* pro-
duction should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*
HYDATIDES. *n. f.* [from ὑδῶν;] Little transparent bladders of
water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a
distention or rupture of the lymphatics; for they happen
most in parts abounding with those vessels. *Quincy.*
All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the
liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *W. Sem.*
HYDRA. *n. f.* [ὑδρά; *hydras*, Latin.] A monster with many heads
slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed
a *hydra*.
New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*
More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*
Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*
HYDRAGOGUES. *n. f.* [ὑδραγωγός; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such
medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which
is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they
shake most forcibly by their vellations the bowels and their
appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the
stools seem to be little else. *Quincy.*
HYDRAULICAL. *adj.* [from *hydraulic*.] Relating to the con-
HYDRAULICK. *n. f.* veyance of water through pipes.
Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may
be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydrau-*
tical engines. *Darban's Physico-Theology.*
We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulic* engine,
in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven
through elastic channels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Miscr. Scriblerus.*
HYDRAULICKS. *n. f.* [ὑδραγωγός; *hydragogs*, Fr.] A pipe.

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The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
HYDROCELE. *n. f.* [ὑδροκήλη; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.
HYDROCEPHALUS. *n. f.* [ὑδρὸς and κεφαλή;] A dropy in the
head.
A *hydrocephalus*, or dropy of the head, is only incurable
when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the
brain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
HYDROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [ὑδραγρῆς and γράφω; *hydrographer*, Fr.]
One who draws maps of the sea.
It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrogra-*
pher. *Boyle.*
HYDROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [ὑδραγρῆς and γράφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.]
Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
HYDROMANCY. *n. f.* [ὑδραγρῆς and μανθάνω; *hydromantie*, Fr.]
Prediction by water.
Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four
kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *aeromancy*, and
geomancy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
HYDROMEL. *n. f.* [ὑδρὸς and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and
water.
Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the
most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe
affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Motimer's Husb.*
In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were
ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and
water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*
HYDROMETER. *n. f.* [ὑδραγρῆς and μέτρον;] An instrument to
measure the extent of water.
HYDROMETRY. *n. f.* [ὑδραγρῆς and μέτρον;] The act of mea-
suring the extent of water.
HYDROPHOBIA. *n. f.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobia*, Fr.] Dread of
water.
Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad
dog, the dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*
HYDROPHICAL. *adj.* [ὑδροφικός; *hydrophique*, French; from
HYDROPHICK. *adj.* [ὑδροφικός; *hydrophique*, Latin.] Dropical; diseased with ex-
travasated water.
Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; as urine,
and *hydrophical* water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydrophick* earth hath drunk;
Whither, as to the bedsfeet, life is shrunk,
Dead and interr'd. *Dante.*
Some mens *hydrophick* insatiableness learned to thirst the
more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*
Hydrophick swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wifem.*
Every lust is a kind of *hydrophick* distemper, and the more
we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Hydrophick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*
One sort of remedy he uses in dropies, viz. the water of
the *hydrophicks*, which is a remedy for the disease. *Arbutnot.*
HYDROSTATICAL. *adj.* [ὑδροστατικός; *hydrostatic*, Fr.] Relating to
hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.
A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be recon-
cileable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something
lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone,
the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*
HYDROSTATICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatic*.] According to
hydrostatics.
The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever propor-
tional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound
weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal
quantity of solid mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*
HYDROSTATICKS. *n. f.* [ὑδροστατική; *hydrostatiques*, Fr.]
The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.
HYDROTICK. *n. f.* [ὑδρὸς and τίς; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of
water or phlegm.
He seems to have been the first who divided purges into
hydroticks and purgers of bile. *Arbutnot on Celsus.*
HYEN. *n. f.* [ἡένη; *hyena*, French; *hyena*, Latin.] An animal like
HYENNA. *n. f.* a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.
I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will
laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakespeare.*
A wonder more amazing would we find;
The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:
Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*
The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having
also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena*
odorata, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*
The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson's Summer.*
HYGROMETER. *n. f.* [ὑγρομέτρον; *hygrometre*, French.]
An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.
A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the
earth of the river. *Arbutnot on Air.*
HYGROSCOPE. *n. f.* [ὑγροσκόπος; *hygroscop*, Fr.] An
instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and
to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*
Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbutnot.*
HYLA'RHICAL.

HYP

HYLA'RHICAL. *adj.* [ὑλῆς and ῥηχός;] Prefiding over matter.
HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog.
Avant, you curs!
Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
HYMEN. *n. f.* [ὑμῆν;] 1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.
HYMENEAL. *n. f.* [ὑμῆναϊος;] A marriage song.
HYMENEAN. *n. f.* [ὑμῆναϊος;] A marriage song.
And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*
HYMENEAL. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.
The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HYMN. *n. f.* [ὑμνος; *hymne*, Fr. *hymne*, Lat.] An encomiastick song, or
song of adoration to some superior being.
As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*
Our solemn hymns to sudden furies change;
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarfe. *Shakespeare.*
When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let hymns be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the
praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever
with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*
Farewell, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise hymns, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing. *Dryd.*
To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμῶν;] To praise in song; to worship with
hymns.
To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.
They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*
He had not left alive this patient faint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And hymn it in the quire. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
HYMNICK. *adj.* [ὑμνικός;] Relating to hymns.
He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*
To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To
make melancholy; to dispirit.
Have been, to the last degree, *hyped* since I saw you. *Speer.*
HYPALLAGE. *n. f.* [ὑπαλλάγη;] A figure by which words
change their cases with each other.
HYPER. *n. f.* [ὑπερ;] A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from
hypercritick. A hypercritick; one more critical than neces-
sity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.
Criticks I read on other men,
And *hyper* upon them again. *Prior.*
HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [ὑπερβολή; *hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Lat.] In geo-
metry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of
the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the
parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The
axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite
side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*
Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less
than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the
quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive
power been greater or less than they are now, with the same
velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles,
but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentric. *Bentley's Serm.*
HYPERBOLE. *n. f.* [ὑπερβολή; *hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Lat.] A figure in rhe-
torick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond
the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning*. His passions
are fallen to dust. *He was so gaudy, the case of a flagellet was*
a mansion for him. *Shakespeare.*
Terms unquar'd,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
Tassata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pill'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*
They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bettows
upon its admired objects. *Glanville. Scelf. c. 1.*
Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdainful bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*
The common people understand raiillery, or at least rheto-
rick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

HYP

HYPERBO'ICAL. *adj.* [hyperbolique, French; from *hyper-*
HYPERBO'ICK. *n. f.* *bolos*.] 1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an *hyper-*
perbola.
Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles be-
fore, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Museum.*
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hil-
lock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of
an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.
It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not
to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*
HYPERBO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]
1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.
Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*
Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts
into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by
Homer as inaccessible. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
HYPERBO'IFORM. *adj.* [hyperbola and forma.] Having the
form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
HYPERBO'ICAN. *n. f.* [hyperbortien, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.]
Northern.
HYPERCRITICK. *n. f.* [hypercritique, Fr. *hyper* and *critique*.]
A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.
Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opi-
nion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Ita-
lians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryd.*
HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond
necessity or use.
We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* pun-
tilio's, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*
Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to
make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce
them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*
HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [ὑπερμέτρον;] Any thing greater
than the standard requires.
When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and
may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*
HYPERSCARCO'SIS. *n. f.* [ὑπερσκαρκώσις; *hyper* and *scarco*.]
The growth of fungous or proud flesh.
Where the *hyperscarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with pre-
cipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putre-
faction. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
HYPHEN. *n. f.* [ὑφή;] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue*,
ever-living.
HYPO'TICK. *n. f.* [ὑπότις;] Any medicine that induces
sleep.
HYPOCHONDRES. *n. f.* [ὑποχόνδρως; *hypochondres*, Fr. *hypochondres*, Lat.] The
two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and
those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one
the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*
The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and me-
senterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower
bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called
hypochondriack. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
HYPOCHONDRIACAL. *adj.* [hypochondriacus, French, from
HYPOCHONDRIACK. *n. f.* *hypochondres*.]
1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.
Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fun-
damental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not re-
corded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Producing melancholy.
Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected;
as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxa-
tion or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
HYPOCIST. *n. f.* [ὑπόκιστος; *hypociste*, French.]
Hypocist is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, consi-
derably hard and heavy, of a fine thinning black colour, when
broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from
France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant,
from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy; and, what is
singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom.
The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are ga-
thered before they are ripe; and the juice is expressed, then
evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in
the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.
Hypo'crisy. *n. f.* [ὑποκρίσις; *hypocrisis*, Fr. *hypocrisis*, Lat.] Diffimulation
with regard to the moral or religious character.
Next flood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*
Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and
vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving
scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint:
men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil
of practising them in private. *Swift.*
HYPOCRITE. *n. f.* [ὑποκριτής; *hypocrite*, French; *hypocrite*, Lat.] A
dissembler in morality or religion.